

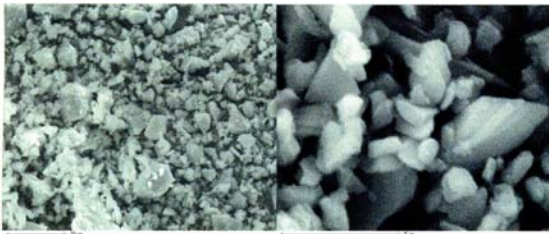
VCAS White Pozzolans



Product Description

VCAS™ (vitreous calcium aluminosilicate) pozzolans are new custom-engineered, high performance supplementary cementing materials for use in white Portland cement, mortar, and concrete products. They are manufactured by heating a blend of ground silica, lime, and alumina compounds to a molten state which is then solidified by quench cooling, processed, and ground to a fine white powder with highly-reactive pozzolanic characteristics.

After primary sizing and drying, the feedstock is finely ground and processed through high efficiency classifiers to produce a fine bright white powder with quality assured physical properties. The consistent chemical composition and tightly controlled particle size distribution result in highly reactive and superior quality pozzolans for concrete applications. Currently, the VCAS™ patented technology produces pozzolans in three grades, **VCAS-8**, **VCAS-140**, and **VCAS-160**, described in this technical summary.

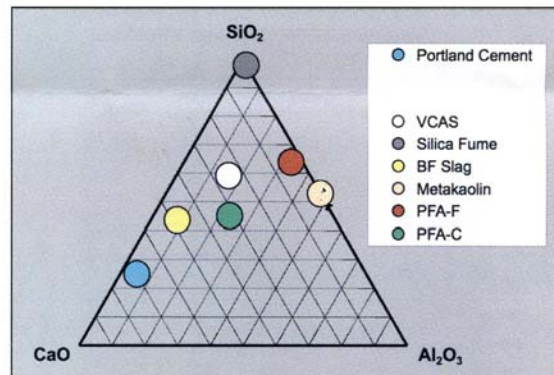


Unlike silica fume, coal fly ash, ground granulated blast furnace slag, and other by-products, VCAS™ pozzolans are free of iron, manganese, and other undesirable color-inducing impurities, making them ideally suited for all applications using white cement and in pigmented concrete.

VCAS™ pozzolans are value-added supplementary cementing materials that exhibit pozzolanic activity comparable to silica fume and metakaolin when tested in accordance with ASTM C618 and ASTM C1240. VCAS™ pozzolans react with calcium hydroxide produced during the hydration of Portland cement to form additional cementitious compounds such as calcium silicate and aluminosilicate hydrates. Pozzolans are widely used in cement and concrete technology to increase concrete strength, density, and resistance to chemical attack as well as control efflorescence.

Chemical Composition of VCAS™ Pozzolans			
Silica, SiO ₂	50–55%	Titania, TiO ₂	<1%
Alumina, Al ₂ O ₃	15–20%	Phosphorus oxide, P ₂ O ₅	<0.1%
Iron oxide, Fe ₂ O ₃	<1%	Manganese oxide, MnO	<0.01%
Calcium, CaO	20–25%	Boron oxide, B ₂ O ₃	0–6%
Magnesia, MgO	<1%	Sulphur oxide, SO ₃	<0.1%
Sodium oxide, Na ₂ O	<1%	Chloride, Cl	<0.01%
Potassium oxide, K ₂ O	<0.2%	Loss on ignition, LOI	<0.5%

Chemically, VCAS™ pozzolans are comprised largely of oxides of silicon, aluminum and calcium with no deleterious impurities. The CaO-SiO₂-Al₂O₃ proportions, the low alkali metal content, and the amorphous structure are ideal for a pozzolanic additive in hydraulic concrete. The low iron content makes them particularly well suited for applications using white cement, such as mortars, stuccos, terrazzo, artificial stone, and cast-in-place or precast concrete products.



Ternary diagram (CaO-SiO₂-Al₂O₃) for the composition of VCAS™ pozzolans relative to Portland cement and the common pozzolans.

VCAS™ pozzolans have superior powder handling compared with silica fume and metakaolin. Tight process control provides consistent product quality and physical properties.

Physical Properties of VCAS™ Pozzolans			
	VCAS-8	VCAS-140	VCAS-160
Specific Gravity	2.6	2.6	2.6
Bulk Density, Loose lb/ft ³	50-55	50-55	45-50
Passing No. 325 Mesh, %	95	95	98
Specific Surface Area, cm ² /g	4,000	4,000	6,000
Brightness, %	90	86	86
Melting Point, °C	1200	1200	1200
Hardness, Mohs	5.5	5.5	5.5

Benefits of VCAS™ Pozzolans

Fresh Concrete:

- Improved workability
- Reduction in water requirements
- Ease of dispersability
- Reduction in superplasticizer
- Reduction in bleeding
- Reduction in aggregate segregation

Hardened Concrete:

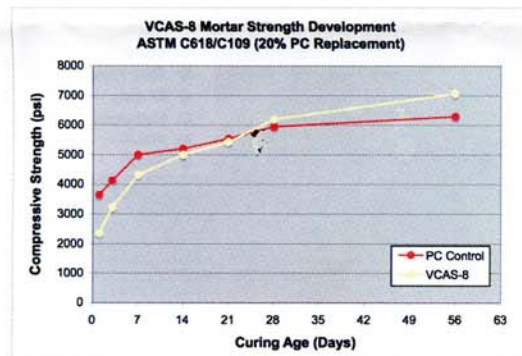
- Increased compressive strength
- Decreased permeability
- Increased durability

Added-Value:

- Mix-color neutrality and brightness
- Improved retention of mold detail
- Sustainability

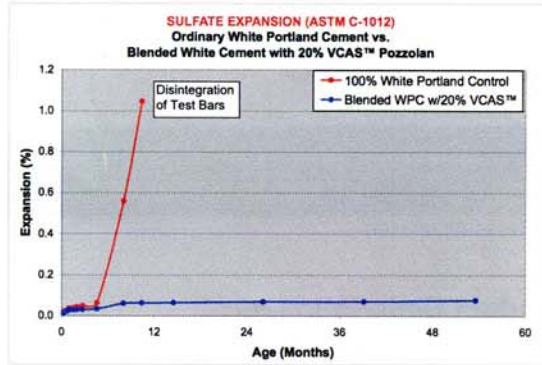
Performance

VCAS pozzolans meet the technical requirements of ASTM C618 for use as supplementary cementitious materials in concrete. Blended pozzolanic cements produced with VCAS pozzolans also exceed the requirements of ASTM C1157: Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement. A typical strength curve for VCAS-8 at 20% cement replacement is shown below. Coupled with low water demand, reduced efflorescence, and improved chloride resistance, VCAS™ pozzolans are extremely cost effective.



Enhanced Durability

VCAS™ pozzolans provide white Portland cement with superior resistance to sulfate attack (ASTM C1012). The graph below shows the excellent dimensional stability of a white cement mortar with 20% VCAS replacement after over 4 years of exposure. Under these harsh test conditions, the 100% white cement control mortar disintegrated in less than 200 days. VCAS is also very effective at controlling expansion due to the alkali-silica reaction (ASTM C441) and reducing chloride ion penetration (ASTM C1202).



Comparison with Other Pozzolans

VCAS™ pozzolans are excellent high reactivity materials for use with white cement to produce durable, high performance architectural concrete structures and reflective highway barriers.

Environmental, Health & Safety

VCAS™ pozzolans have an important role to play in sustainable construction by increasing service life and reducing the net greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) for a cubic yard of concrete.

VCAS™ pozzolans are non-toxic, contain no crystalline silica, and are classed as a nuisance dust, in common with other common fine particulate industrial minerals.

Product Availability

VCAS™ pozzolans are sold in bulk tanker trucks, 1-ton super-sacks, and 50 lb bags.

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